



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

board of health ; of the cleaning of sewers, streets, walks, alleys, public squares, and parks ; of the collection and disposition of garbage, dead animals, night soil, and contents of cesspools ; and of the sanitation of houses, factories, mills, schools, prisons, dairies, markets, meat shops, bakeries, public water supplies, public bath houses, wells, cisterns, cemeteries, undertaking establishments, asylums, jails, barracks, bar-rooms, theaters, and all public institutions and places of public resort. For this purpose, he may enter any of the above-mentioned buildings, institutions, or places of public resort.

Sec. 7. (a) The sanitary engineer shall prepare the plans and specifications for all water works, drainage, or sewer systems and crematories for the city of Manila, and for disinfecting apparatus or mechanical sanitary apparatus of whatsoever kind for public institutions in the city of Manila, and for alterations in such public works or apparatus. He shall construct or install, or shall supervise the construction or installation of, all such public works or apparatus as may be provided for by law, and they shall not be accepted until he shall certify that the plans adopted by the municipal government have been faithfully carried out.

(b) Upon request of the municipal council of any municipality, he shall consider and report to them upon any plans and specifications for municipal waterworks, drainage, or sewer systems, crematories, disinfecting apparatus, or mechanical sanitary apparatus, of any kind which the council may submit to him.

Sec. 8. The secretary of the insular board of health shall keep its records, shall compile its statistics, and shall discharge the other usual duties of secretaries.

Sec. 9. The biological and chemical work of the insular board of health shall be carried on in the government biological and chemical laboratories, either by the regular staffs of those laboratories or by the employees of the board, as the commissioner of public health may determine.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 1, 1901.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

A second case of smallpox on the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, at Sitka, Alaska.

SITKA, ALASKA, August 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to supplement my last report by the following: On the 31st ultimo I was sent for by Captain Moser, commander of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, to proceed forthwith to his vessel. This I did and found a second case of smallpox on board. I at once handed him a written order, a copy of which I herewith forward, to proceed at once to the nearest quarantine station, viz, Port Townsend, Wash. I returned the following day to Sitka. Gov-

ernor John G. Brady visited me with a request that I should permit him to go on board to communicate with Captain Moser, which request I refused, explaining to him the law forbids all persons to board a vessel under quarantine. His reply was that he must go, the law notwithstanding. I informed him that in the event of his persisting in his visit I should be compelled to quarantine him upon his return to Sitka, which position he was willing to accept. He then went aboard, and upon his return I immediately quarantined him in one room of his office for forty-eight hours in order to disinfect his clothing, he, himself, being immune, having already suffered with the disease.

Respectfully,

J. C. KOOSHER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

SITKA, ALASKA, *July 31, 1901.*

SIR: In view of the fact that a new case of smallpox has appeared on your vessel since the time of fumigating her and that this port is not provided with proper facilities for treatment of same, you are instructed to proceed to the port of Port Townsend, Wash., at once, that being the nearest quarantine station, and report to the health officer thereat.

You will fly the yellow flag en route, and have no communication with the shore until you arrive at your destination.

Respectfully,

J. C. KOOSHER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The COMMANDER OF THE U. S. S. ALBATROSS.

Disinfection of Chinese merchandise at Seattle.

SEATTLE, WASH., *August 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that there were 68 packages of Chinese merchandise disinfected at this station during the month of July, 1901.

Respectfully,

CHAS. B. FORD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian and Mexican ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., August 18, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: August 12, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Spero*, from Gibara (Sama), with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez; American steamship *Atlas*, with barge *S. O. Co., 58*, from Havana, with molasses; no passengers; bills of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. August 13, 1901, British steamship *Grayfield*, from Havana via Cardenas and Caibarien, with sugar; no passengers; Havana bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan; Cardenas bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. E. Saez; Caibarien bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Felix Geralt. August 16, 1901, British steamship *Mexicano*, from Tampico, in ballast, no passengers; bill of health signed by Consul Magill and Acting Assistant Surgeon Gregory; British steamship *Drummond*, from Santiago, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.